23. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 17, in which the condition is selected from the group consisting of gastrointestinal ulcers, gastro-oesophageal reflux, gastric carcinoid, and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, with the proviso that the metal ion is not bismuth.

24. A peptide which is a fragment of a non-amidated gastrin and which

(a) comprises at least glutamate residue 7 of the -$(Glu)_5$- sequence of non-amidated gastrin, and

(b) which is capable of binding one or more ferric ions, with the proviso that the peptide is not full length Ggly, full length glycine-extended gastrin or full length progastrin, or LE_5AYG.

25. A peptide according to claim 24, consisting of amino acids 5 to 14 of the Ggly sequence.

26. A peptide according to claim 24, selected from the group consisting of $Ggly_{5-18}$, $Ggly_{1-11}$, LE_5AY, LE_5A, LE_5, E_5A, E_5, and E_5AY.

27. A peptide according to any one of claims 24 to 26, in which the carboxy terminus of the peptide is amidated.

28. A peptide according to any one of claims 24 to 26, in which the amino terminus of the peptide is acetylated.

29. A complex comprising

(a) a non-amidated gastrin, a peptide fragment thereof according to any one of claims 24 to 28, or LE_5AYG, and

(b) a trivalent metal ion.

30. A complex according to claim 29, in which the

trivalent metal ion is Bi^{3+} or Ga^{3+}.

31. A complex according to claim 29 or claim 30, comprising a non-amidated gastrin and bismuth ions.

32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising
(a) a peptide according to any one of claims 24 to 28, LE_5AYG, or
(b) a complex according to any one of claims 29 to 31,
together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent.

33. A method of promoting intestinal function, comprising the step of administering
(a) a peptide according to any one of claims 24 to 27 or LE_5AYG, and/or
(b) a complex according to claim 28 or claim 29
to a subject in need of such treatment.

34. A method according to claim 31, in which the subject is suffering from injury to the bowel, an inflammatory condition of the bowel, or short bowel syndrome, has undergone a partial or complete resection of the bowel, or is undergoing total parenteral nutrition.

35. A method of screening of candidate metal ion-binding compounds for ability to modulate the activity of non-amidated gastrins, comprising the steps of
a) assessing the ability of the compound to inhibit binding of ferric ions to a non-amidated gastrin and/or
b) assessing the ability of the compound to modulate proliferation and/or migration of cells of a gastric mucosal cell line in response to a non-amidated gastrin.

36. A method according to claim 35, in which the non-amidated gastrin is $Ggly_{17}$.

37. A method according to claim 35 or claim 36, in which the gastric mucosal cell line is IMGE-5.

38. A method according to any one of claims 35 to 37, in which the compound is additionally assessed for its ability to inhibit Gamide-induced inositol phosphate production, and/or cellular proliferation in cells which express the CCK-2 receptor.

39. Use of a compound which has the ability to inhibit the binding of ferric ions to glycine-extended $gastrin_{17}$ or to progastrin, but which does not inhibit the activity of amidated gastrin, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of a condition associated with elevated levels of non-amidated gastrin.

40. Use of

(a) a peptide fragment according to any one of claims 24 to 27, LE_5AYG, and/or

(b) a complex according to claim 28 or claim 29

in the manufacture of a medicament for promoting intestinal function.